

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$200 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. }
WHEREAS it has been made known to me,

the Gallatin Circuit Court, for the murder of Wm. H. Kelley, on the 6th July, 1859, who has made his escape from the Gallatin county jail, and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS (\$200) for the apprehension of the said

Gallatin county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I
have hereunto set my hand and caused
the seal of the Commonwealth to be
affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 18th
day of March, A. D. 1894, and the

By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

March 21, 1864.—w&t3m.

Proclamation of the Governor.
\$250 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. }

Whereas, It has been made known to me that JOHN SPENCER did, on the day of —, 186— murder, in Scott county, David C. Carrington, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars for the apprehension of the said John Spencer, and his delivery to the jailer of Scott county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,
I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the seal of the Commonwealth to be attested at Frankfort, this 27th day of January, A. D. 1864, and the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE,
By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$250 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. }

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that one GEORGE W. MCKINNEY, on or about the 19th day of January, 1864, murdered John R. Grifton, in the county of Mercer, and is now a fugitive from justice, and is going at large;

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,

Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby
 by a reward of Two HUNDRED and FIFTY
 DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said GEORGE
 W. McKINNEY, and his delivery to the Jailor of
 Mercer county, within one year from the date
 hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,
 I have hereunto set my hand, and caused
 the seal of the Commonwealth to be
 affixed, Done at Frank city, this
 24th day of February, A. D. 1864, and
 in the 72d year of the said
 THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:
 E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
 By JAS. R. PUGH, Assistant Secretary.
 Feb. 29, 1864—wt3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$500 REWARD.
 COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
 EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas, it has been made known to me that JOHN W. PHILLIPS, under indictment of the

Harrison Circuit Court for the murder of John Whalin, has forfeited his bail bond, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said John W. Phillips, and his delivery to the jail of Harrison county, within one year from this date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,
have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed at Donora, Pa. this 12th day of Feb., A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.
By the Governor.
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

FEB. 12, 1964-W&TW3m.

PILES!

A SURE CURE

EVERY BODY is being cured of this distressing disease by the use of

Dr. Strickland, D. L. B.

Read what those say who have used it:

Mr. Charles W. Landram, of Louisville, and Mr. J. P. Hazarde, Cincinnati, O., both were cured after using one pot of Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy. They say they have tried everything, but could obtain no relief, but one Pot of Strickland's Pile Remedy effected a perfect cure after

suffering for many years with the worst kind of Piles. They recommend every one who is suffer

Sold by all Druggists, 50 cents per pot. Manufactured at No. 6, East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O. Ask for

Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy

May 25, 1864-w&twly-325.

Proclamation

Notice is hereby given to all persons owning or having dogs in their possession, to confine their

closely or if permitted to run at large, keep them securely muzzled for the space of sixty days from

to this date. Any person or persons failing or refusing to conform themselves to the terms of this requisition, subjecting themselves to a fine of \$20 and costs, recoverable by the State and Policemen are hereby required to enforce under this order.

G. W. GWINN, Mayor.

July 11th 1864.—2m.—342.

BEDFORD SPRINGS
TRIMBLE COUNTY, KY.

THESE SPRINGS ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF

A regular four-horse Coach will leave Jerich

on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, (3 miles from Louisville), every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday. PARKER & SON.
June 8, 1864-tw107*331.
The Observer and Reporter, Lexington, copy mount \$5, and charge Commonwealth office.

11.—240.

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THE COMMONWEALTH.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1864.

Memorial of Union Prisoners to the President.

Our readers were informed recently that four exchanged prisoners had arrived at New York from Hilton Head (South Carolina) who are the bearers of a petition from the Union prisoners confined at Andersonville, (Georgia) to the President of the United States, praying that immediate action be taken to terminate their sufferings, either by parole or exchange. Finding this petition published in the New York papers we reprint it below. The memorialists urge that an exchange of prisoners should be effected without regard to the questions rising out of the difficulties in reference to negro troops, made by the South.

CONFEDERATE STATES PRISON, CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA, August 1, 1864.

To the President of the United States:

The condition of the enlisted men belonging to the Union armies now prisoners to the Confederate rebel forces, is such that it becomes our duty, and the duty of every commissioned officer to make known the facts in the case to the Government of the United States, and to use every honorable effort to secure a general exchange of prisoners, thereby relieving thousands of our comrades from the horrors now surrounding them.

For some time past there has been a concentration of prisoners from all parts of the rebel territory to the State of Georgia—the commissioned officers being confined at Macon, and the enlisted men at Andersonville. Recent movements of the Union armies under General Sherman have compelled the removal of prisoners to other points, and it is now understood that they will be removed to Savannah, Georgia and Columbus and Charleston, South Carolina. But no change of this kind holds out any prospect of relief to our poor men. Indeed, as the localities selected are far more unhealthy, there must be an increase rather than a diminution of suffering.

Col. Hill, Provost Marshal General, Confederate States army, at Atlanta, stated to one of the undersigned that there were thirty-five thousand prisoners at Andersonville, and by all accounts from the United States soldiers who have been confined there the number is not overstated by him. These thirty-five thousand are confined in a field of some thirty acres, enclosed by a board fence, heavily guarded. About one-third have various kinds of indigestible shelter; but upward of thirty thousand are wholly without shelter, or even shade of any kind, and are exposed to the storms and rains, which are almost of daily occurrence; the cold dews of the night, and the more terrible effects of the sun striking with almost tropical fierceness upon their unprotected heads. This mass of men jostle and crowd each other up and down the limits of their enclosure in storm or sun, and others lie down upon the pitiless earth at night, with no other covering than the clothing upon their backs, few of them having even a blanket. Upon entering the prison every man is deliberately stripped of money and other property, and as no clothing or blankets are ever supplied to the prisoners by the rebel authorities the condition of their apparel of the soldiers, just from an active campaign, can be easily imagined. Thousands are without pants or coats, and hundreds without even a pair of drawers to cover their nakedness.

To these men, as indeed to all prisoners, there is issued three-quarters of a pound of bread or meal and one-eighth of a pound of meat per day. This is the entire ration, and upon it the prisoners must live or die. The meal is often unsifted and sour, and the meat is such as in the North is consigned to the soap-maker. Such are the rations upon which Union soldiers are fed by the rebel authorities, and by which they are barely holding on to life. But to starvation and exposure to sun and storm, and the sickness which prevails to a most alarming and terrible extent. On an average one hundred die daily. It is impossible that any Union soldier should know all the facts pertaining to this terrible mortality, as they are not paraded by the rebel authorities. Such statements as the following, made by— "Of twelve of us who were captured six died, four in the hospital, and I never expect to see them again. There is but two of us left." In 1862 at Montgomery, Alabama, under far more favorable circumstances, the prisoners being protected by sheds, from one hundred and fifty to two hundred were sick from diarrhoea and chills, out of seven hundred. The same percentage would give seven thousand sick at Andersonville. It needs no comment, no efforts at word-painting, to make such a picture stand out bodily in most horrible colors.

Nor is this all. Among the ill-fated of the who many have suffered in amputation in consequence of injuries received before capture, sent from rebel hospitals before their wounds were healed, there are eloquent witnesses of the barbarities which they were victims. If to these facts is added this, that nothing more demoralizes soldiers and develops the evil passions of man than starvation, the terrible condition of Union prisoners at Andersonville can be readily imagined. They are fast losing hope and becoming utterly reckless of life. Numbers, crazed by their sufferings, wander about in a state of idiocy, others deliberately cross the "dead line," and are remorselessly shot down.

In behalf of these men we most earnestly appeal to the President of the United States. Few of them have been captured except in the front of battle, in the deadly encounter, and only when overpowered by numbers. They constitute as gallant a portion of our armies as carry our banners anywhere. If released, they would soon return again to do vigorous battle for our cause.

We are told that the only obstacle in the way of exchange is the status of enlisted negroes captured from our armies, the United States claiming that the cartel covers all who serve under its flag, and the Confederate States refusing to consider the colored soldiers, heretofore slaves, as prisoners of war. We beg leave to suggest some facts bearing upon the question of exchange which we would urge upon this consideration. Is it not consistent with the national honor, without waiving the claim that the negro soldiers shall be treated as prisoners of war, to effect an exchange of the white soldiers? The two classes are treated differently by the enemy. The whites are confined in such prisons as Libby and Andersonville, starved and treated with a barbarism unknown to civilized nations. The blacks on the contrary, are seldom imprisoned. They are distributed among the citizens, or employed

on Government works. Under these circumstances they receive enough to eat, and are worked no harder than they have been accustomed to be. They are neither starved nor killed off by the pestilence in the dungeons of Richmond and Charleston. Is it true they are again made slaves; but their slavery is freedom and happiness compared with the cruel existence imposed upon our gallant men. They are not bereft of hope, as are the white soldiers, dying by piecemeal. Their chances of escape are tenfold greater than those of the white soldiers, and their condition, in all its lights is tolerable in comparison with that of the prisoners of war now languishing in the dens and pens of secession.

While, therefore, believing the claims of our Government, in matters of exchange, to be just, we are profoundly impressed with the conviction that circumstances of the two classes of soldiers are so widely different that the Government can honorably consent to an exchange waiving for a time the established principle justly claimed to be applicable in the case of thirty-five thousand suffering, starving, and dying enlisted men and their helpless families. For the eighteen hundred commissioned officers, now prisoners we urge nothing. Although desirous of returning to our duty, we can bear imprisonment with more fortitude if the enlisted men, whose sufferings we know to be intolerable, were restored to liberty and life.

Since the foregoing memorial was prepared we have been informed by a Richmond paper that the Confederate authorities have determined to recognize as prisoners of war all negroes enlisted in States outside of the Confederate jurisdiction, and that their status shall, in every respect, be similar to that of white soldiers. The difficulty remains, however, as regards negroes recruited in South Carolina, Louisiana, and other districts claimed by the rebels.

Harris and Chase on McClellan.

Mr. T. H. Seymour of Connecticut, having been put in nomination for the Presidency, Mr. Harris, of Maryland, seconded the nomination of T. H. Seymour, and proceeded to eulogize his party services and abilities. Mr. Harris concluded as follows: "One man nominated here is a tyrant. [Cheers and hisses.] He it was who first initiated the policy by which your rights and liberties were stricken down. That man is George B. McClellan. [Confusion.] Maryland, which has suffered so much at the hands of that man, will not submit to his nomination in silence. His offenses shall be made known." This Convention is a jury appointed by the people to pass upon the merits of the public men whose names may be presented for the support of the great Democratic party. General McClellan, I repeat, is a tyrant. [Great confusion.] He stood here to indict him. A delegate—"I call him to order." The President said that he hoped there was no man present who would deny the right of free speech—certainly no Democrat will. At the same time he hoped no delegate would feel called upon to pursue a course of remarks so offensive as to interfere with the harmony of the Convention.

Harris read McClellan's order of arrest against the Maryland Legislature, and proceeded to comment upon the same, but the confusion was so great that the speaker could not be heard, except to say that all the charges of usurpation and tyranny that can be brought against Lincoln and Butler, we can make, and substantiate against McClellan. [Hisses, cheers and cries of "Vote for Jeff Davis."] The President wished that the Convention would come to order. There is no attack made here but can be made elsewhere, and the gentleman against whom these charges are being made, desire that they shall be made now and here, so that he can meet and explain them. These interruptions do injustice to ourselves; to the speaker and to the distinguished gentleman against whom they are made. Let the gentleman from Maryland have a full hearing, and afterwards hear the other side from a gentleman who is ready and able to make a full explanation. Mr. Harris proceeded to say that McClellan was the assassin of State Rights, the usurper of liberties, and that if nominated, he would be beaten everywhere, as he was at Antietam. He added that he could not go home and ask the members of that legislature to vote for such a man. He would not himself vote for him. [Hisses.]

After some further debate, Mr. Long of Ohio took the stand in opposition to McClellan. He said that Lincoln had been guilty of interfering with freedom of speech, the freedom of elections, and of arbitrary arrests; and in your resolutions you have arranged him before the people of the country for tyrannous usurpations, and yet you propose to nominate a man for the support of the Democracy who has gone even further than Lincoln has gone in the perpetration of similar tyrannical measures upon the sacred privileges and rights of the people. McClellan is guilty of the arrest of the Legislature of a sovereign State; he has suspended the writ of *habeas corpus*, and helped to enforce the odious emancipation proclamation of Lincoln. He has been the willing instrument of a corrupt and tyrannical Administration, aiding, while possessing military power, all its efforts to strip American freemen of their dearest liberties. Will you so far stupefy yourselves as to make him the standard-bearer of the Democracy? With all his heart he hoped not. He had never done otherwise; and as between Lincoln or Fremont and any man calling himself even half a Democrat, he would have a choice, and would be found with his friends, but he begged the Convention not to nominate McClellan. Almost any other man who claims to be a Democrat would satisfy him, would satisfy the Northwest. Weak as your platform in many respects, we will stand up and do all in our power to maintain it, but in God's name don't add to its weakness by placing such a man in nomination.

How Washington Advised.

In a letter from Gen. Washington to Gov. TAYLOR, the following passage occurs; showing what he thought should be done with those opposed to the Government:

"As it is now very apparent that we have nothing to depend upon in the present contest but our own strength, care, firmness and union, should not the same measures be adopted in your and every other Government on the continent? Would it not be prudent to seize on those Tories who have been, and are that we know will be active against us? Why should persons, who are preying upon the vitals of their country, be suffered to skulk at large whilst we know they will do us every mischief in their power? These, sir, are points I beg leave to submit to your serious consideration."

COPPERHEAD JOURNALISM.—There are three dials in New York—the World, the Express, and the News—which are so intensely Copperhead, that they may with propriety be styled rebel newspapers. The News, especially, might as well be printed and published in Richmond as in New York. Its advertisements are rebel; its news matter is rebel; its literary lucubrations are rebel; and its editorials are all rebel. In fact, the whole concern, from the first to the last page, is as thoroughly and intensely rebel as any rebel newspaper in Richmond, Charleston, Atlanta, or Mobile. And yet, though this same rebel News vomits forth its venomous slime, without let or hindrance, it still has the brazen-faced impudence from day to day, to scold about the demagogism and tyranny of what the rebels, North and South, sneeringly style "the Lincoln Government"—openly and daily, at the same time, giving utterance to its delight at Union defeats and rebel victories. It is, however, perhaps, wiser to let these Northern sneaks write themselves down asses and traitors than to blot them out of existence. Let them go ahead until the close of the war. When the Union soldiers shall have put down the Southern traitors (and they will do it and no mistake), they will be ready to attend to the traitors that disgrace the North. *There's a bad time coming, Copperheads!*—Philadelphia News.

War News and Army Items.

We have following official dispatches from the War Department:—

Washington, Sept. 2.—To Maj. Gen. Dix.—This department has received intelligence this evening that Gen. Sherman's advance entered Atlanta at noon to-day. The particulars have not yet been received but telegraphic communication with Atlanta, during the night, is expected.

It is ascertained, with reasonable certainty, that the naval and other credits required by Act of Congress will amount to about 200,000 men, including New York, which has not been reported yet to the Department, so that the President's call of July 18th is practically reduced to 300,000 men to meet it, to take the place of, first—the enlistment in the navy; second, the casualties of battles, sickness, captures and desertions; and third, to take the place of the one hundred day men, whose term will soon expire, and all others going out by expiration of their term of service this fall. One hundred thousand troops, promptly furnished, are all that Gen. Grant asks for the capture of Richmond, and to give a finishing blow to the rebel forces yet in the field. The residue of the call would be adequate for garrisons in forts, and to guard all the line of communication, and clear the country from guerrillas, and give security to trade, and establish peace, order and tranquility in every State.

E. M. STANTON.

Washington, Sept. 2, P. M.—To Maj. Gen. Dix.—The following telegram from Gen. Slocum, dated this day in Atlanta, confirms the capture of that city:

"Sherman has taken Atlanta. The 20th corps occupies the city. The main army is on the Macon Railroad, near East Point. A battle was fought near that point, in which Sherman was successful. Particulars not known."

H. W. SLOCUM.

Major General.

An unofficial report states that a battle was fought near East Point by Gen. Sherman with General Hood. The rebel army was cut in two, with very heavy loss to the enemy. General Hardee was killed. Our loss is not known.

E. M. STANTON.

The following telegrams give all the news we have of Wheeler's movements:—

Nashville, Sept. 2.—Gen. Sherman's advance entered Atlanta this morning at 11 o'clock. The whole Federal force will enter to-day.

Several miles of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad was burned by Wheeler's forces yesterday. Gen. Rousseau drove the rebel force to within three miles of Lavergne, late in the afternoon yesterday, meeting with stubborn resistance. Late intelligence reports that the head of Wheeler's column left the Murfreesboro pike, going to the right. At 3 o'clock the whole force was moving for the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad, in the direction of Franklin, with Rousseau in close pursuit. Person just in from Franklin report that town in the hands of Wheeler's forces, he having entered and captured it last night. Particulars are not yet received. Our casualties in yesterday's skirmishing were 5 killed. Fifty or seventy-five wounded were brought in.

A small body of rebels fired on a train on the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad, at Brentwood eight miles from here. The rebel loss yesterday was 8 killed and 15 wounded. We captured a number of prisoners. There is no telegraphic communication south of this point.

The Navy Department has received Admiral Farragut's official report of the capture of Fort Morgan. The following is the concluding portion of the despatch:—

The whole conduct of the officers of Fort Gaines and Morgan presents such a striking contrast in moral principles, that I cannot fail to remark upon it. Col. Anderson, who commanded the former, finding himself in a perfectly untenable position, and encumbered with a superfluous number of conscripts, many of whom were mere boys, determined to surrender a fort which he could not defend, and in this determination, was supported by all his officers save one. But from the moment he hoisted the white flag he scrupulously kept everything intact, and in that condition delivered it over, while Paige and his officers, which they said they would defend to the last, but which they never defended at all, and threw away or broke those weapons which they had not manliness to use against their enemies.

Fort Morgan never fired a gun after the commencement of the bombardment, and the advance pickets of our army were actually on its glacis. As before stated, the ceremony of surrender took place at two o'clock P. M., and that same afternoon all the garrison were sent to New Orleans on the United States steamers Tennessee and Bienville, where they arrived safely.

Very respectfully,
your obedient servant,
D. D. FARRAGUT, R. A.

Hon. G. WELLES, S. N.

Headquarters U. S. Forces, Mobile Bay, Aug. 23.—General. In reply to your communication of this date, received by Capt. Taylor, asking for the terms of capitulation, we have to say that the only terms we can make are: First, The unconditional surrender of yourself and the garrison of Fort Morgan, with all the public property within its walls, and in the same condition in which it is now; Second, The treatment which is in conformity with the custom of most civilized nations toward prisoners of war; Third, Private prop-

erty, with the exception of arms, will be respected.

Very respectfully,
E. P. DRAYTON,
Captain United States Navy.
Fort Morgan, Aug. 23.—Capt. E. P. Drayton, U. S. N., on part of Admiral Farragut, and Brig. Gen. Granger: Gentlemen: Your conditions in the communication of to-day are accepted, but I have still to request that the terms asked with reference to my sick be granted, and inserted in the capitulation. I will be prepared to surrender at 2 o'clock and to embark. As soon as possible reply.
A. T. PAIGE,
Brigadier-General C. S. A.

Things appear to remain the same in the Valley. A newspaper states that Sheridan has orders from Grant to keep Early in the Valley as long as possible.

The following despatch dated near Petersburg, September 1, is all that we have from the Army of the Potomac:

The enemy were reported to be moving their artillery to their right. In the afternoon slight skirmishing began along the Weldon Railroad. The 3th corps was placed under arms and marched into the breastworks. Some deserters came into the works during the day, and said we were to be attacked at four o'clock in the afternoon. With the exception of a slight skirmish along the railroad, there was no disturbance. Our men waited with anxious expectation, but no rebels made their appearance. The quiet along the entire front is unaccountable. There is something oppressive about it.

UNITED STATES DIRECTORY.

For the District of Kentucky.

Brigadier Gen. S. G. BURBRIDGE, Commanding—Headquarters, Lexington, Ky.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brigadier Gen. E. H. HOBSON, Commanding—Headquarters, in the field.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brigadier Gen. HUGH EWING, Commanding—Headquarters, Manfordsville, Ky.

Executive, Military, and Judicial Directory of the State of Kentucky.

We publish, for the information of our readers, the following Directory of all the departments of the State Government of Kentucky:

Executive Department.

GOVERNOR.
Thos. E. Bramlette, Frankfort.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

E. L. Van Winkle, Sec'y of State, Frankfort.
Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary, Frankfort.
Daniel Clarke, "Ancient Governor," Frankfort.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Wm. T. Samuels, Auditor, Frankfort.
Edgar Keenon, Assistant Auditor, Frankfort.
Uberto Keenon, Clerk, Frankfort.
James M. Withrow, Clerk, Frankfort.
R. R. Bacon, Clerk, Frankfort.
John A. Crittenden, Clerk, Frankfort.
Charles T. Miller, Clerk, Frankfort.
John L. Sneed, Clerk, Frankfort.
John W. Prewitt, Jr., Clerk, Frankfort.
Richard W. Watson, Clerk, Frankfort.
Wincent Coleman, Porter, Frankfort.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.

James H. Garrard, Treasurer, Frankfort.
Mason P. Brown, Clerk, Frankfort.

LAND OFFICE.

Jas. A. Dawson, Register, Frankfort.
Richard Sharpe, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.
Ben. Chase, Clerk, Frankfort.

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Rev. Daniel Stevenson, Frankfort.
J. H. M. Ross, Clerk, Frankfort.

BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

David R. Haggard, Frankfort.
Wm. T. Samuels, Frankfort.
Wm. C. McNary, Muhlenburg co.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

John M. Harlan, Frankfort.

PUBLIC PRINTER.

Geo. D. Prentice, Frankfort.

PUBLIC BINDER.

H. M. McCarty, Frankfort.

LIBRARIAN.

Geo. A. Robertson, Frankfort.

Military Department.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

D. W. Lindsey, Adjutant General, Frankfort.
John B. Tilford, Assistant Adjutant General, Frankfort.

Charles Haydon, Clerk, Frankfort.
Wm. E. Cox, Clerk, Frankfort.
Chas. J. Clarke, Clerk, Frankfort.
William A. Craig, Clerk, Frankfort.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

D. W. Lindsey, Inspector General, Frankfort.
E. R. Stewart, Clerk, Frankfort.
Thomas N. Lindsey, Jr., Clerk, Frankfort.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Samuel G. Suddarth, Quartermaster General, Frankfort.
W. T. Foster, Auditing Clerk, Frankfort.
Thos. A. Theobald, Ordnance Clerk, at Arsenal, Frankfort.

Judicial Department.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Chief Justice,
Belvidere J. Rogers, Judge, Mount Sterling.
Rufus K. Williams, Judge, Mayfield.
Geo. Robertson, Lexington, Ky.

James P. Metcalfe, Reporter, Frankfort.
Leslie Combs, Clerk, Frankfort.
R. R. Zolling, Deputy Clerk, Frankfort.

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURTS.

1st Dist.—C. S. Marshall, Danville.
2d Dist.—R. T. Petree, Hopkinsville.
3d Dist.—James Stuart, Brandenburg.
4th Dist.—A. W. Graham, Bowlinggreen.
5th Dist.—J. E. Newman, Bardonia.
6th Dist.—F. T. Fox, Danville.
7th Dist.—Peter B. Muir, Louisville.
8th Dist.—Geo. C. Drane, Frankfort.
9th Dist.—Joseph Doniphan, Augusta.
10th Dist.—L. W. Andrews, Flemingsburg.
11th Dist.—Richard Apperson, Jr., Mt. Sterling.
12th Dist.—Granville Pearl, London.
13th Dist.—W. C. Goodloe, Lexington.
14th Dist.—W. P. Fowler, Smithland.
15th Dist.—T. T. Alexander, Columbia.

CHANCELLORS.

7th Dist.—Henry Fittle, Louisville.
Harry Sucky, Clerk Louisville Chancery Court, Louisville.

COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEYS.

1st Dist.—P. D. Yeiser, Paducah.
2d Dist.—E. P. Campbell, Princeton.
3d Dist.—John Chapeze, Hartford.
4th Dist.—W. B. Jones, Franklin.
5th Dist.—L. H. Noble, Lebanon.
6th Dist.—M. H. Orsley, Burkesville.
7th Dist.—J. R. Dupuy, Louisville.
8th Dist.—John L. Scott, Frankfort.
9th Dist.—R. B. Carpenter, Covington.
10th Dist.—Geo. M. Thomas, Clarkburg.
11th Dist.—J. S. Dyer, Mt. Sterling.
12th Dist.—Hugh F. Finley, Whitesburg.
13th Dist.—W. S. Downey, Lexington.
14th Dist.—John Barrett, Henderson.
15th Dist.—J. H. C. Sandidge, Burkesville.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

A Loyal Newspaper, Devoted to Maintaining the Government in Putting Down the Insurrection.

A lengthy prospectus is unnecessary. Suffice it, that the Commonwealth is an uncompromising Union paper, and no effort will be spared to make it worthy the confidence and patronage of every loyal person.

That its influence may be exerted and felt for good, the Commonwealth must look for support to the People, and to the People alone. It has no official patronage to depend upon. Let the People, to whom it appeals give it a generous and hearty encouragement—a patronage that will cause it to be found in every loyal house—an ardent advocate of the best interests of Kentucky.

Subscriptions are respectfully requested. Persons obtaining ten subscribers, and sending the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

TERMS.—Tri-Weekly, per year..... \$4 00
Weekly, per year..... 2 00
The terms are low, and considering the great increase in price of paper, &c., requires that the subscription should be a large one. Will friends everywhere exert themselves to secure subscribers?
Address, A. G. HODGES,
Frankfort, Kentucky.

Re-Enlistments.

HEAD-QUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Frankfort, Ky., August 16th, 1864.

CIRCULAR.

The War Department has authorized the re-enlistment of all twelve months Kentucky regiments now in the service, for the term of one, two, or three years, either as cavalry or infantry, as they may elect.

The attention of all officers recruiting, is called to a general order issued from District Headquarters, at Lexington, Ky., dated August 13th, 1864, and is earnestly requested to co-operate and effect the re-enlistment of their respective commands, for the term of three years, if possible, as these soldiers have shown by their tried valor and patriotism, that they are worthy of the name of veterans, of whose services the State and Government are justly proud.

Re-enlistments will be conducted in accordance with prescribed regulations heretofore issued.

The bounties and pay of soldiers by the United States is as follows:

For recruits for one years' service.....	\$100 00
For recruits for two years' service.....	200 00
For recruits for three years' service.....	300 00
First installment of bounty will be paid when mustered in—	
To one year recruits.....	33 33
To two years' recruits.....	66 66
To three years' recruits.....	100 00
The pay of 1st sergeant, infantry or cavalry, per month.....	24 00
The pay of sergeants, infantry or cavalry, per month.....	20 00
The pay of corporals, infantry or cavalry, per month.....	18 00
The pay of privates, infantry or cavalry, per month.....	16 00
No premium whatever, for the procurement of recruits, will hereafter be paid by the United States.	

Neither drafted men nor substitutes, furnished either before or after draft, are entitled to bounty from the United States.

D. W. LINDSEY,
Inspector and Adjutant General of Ky.

CIRCULAR.

The War Department has authorized the raising of TWO REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY, in Kentucky, for the period of twelve months.

These troops will be credited upon the late call of the President for 500,000 men, and together with other enlistments that are now going on, it is confidently believed that the quota of our State will be filled.

As these two regiments are intended to supply the place, in part, of the twelve months men now in the service, who have so ably defended the State, and are about to be mustered out, it is hoped that every effort will be used to recruit this force in the short time that is allowed.

If a full company is not raised by the time set for the draft the parts of companies will be consolidated, due regard being had to the claims of recruiting officers—and the same rule will be applied to regiments.

D. W. LINDSEY,
Inspector and Adjutant General.

United States bounties will be paid as follows:

For recruits for one years' service.....	\$100 00
For recruits for two years' service.....	200 00
For recruits for three years' service.....	300 00
First installment of bounty will be paid when mustered in—	
To one year recruits.....	33 33
To two years' recruits.....	66 66
To three years' recruits.....	100 00
The pay of 1st sergeant, infantry per month.....	24 00
The pay of 2d sergeants infantry per month.....	20 00
The pay of corporals, infantry per month.....	18 00
The pay of privates, per month.....	16 00

August 12-4thw-355

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY!!

SHRYOCK & REA

HAVE leased the Carriage Manufactory of Heming & Quin, and are prepared to execute all orders for new work in the nearest, most substantial, and promptest manner.

Every description of Carriage and Buggy Repairing executed in the very best style. They solicit patronage, and promise to give satisfaction. Terms, Cash.
Frankfort, June 22, 1864—335-3m.

ATTENTION! OFFICERS.

HEAD-QUARTERS ACTING ASSISTANT PROVOST MARCHAL GENERAL, AND GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT VOLUNTEER RECRUITING SERVICE FOR KENTUCKY, SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 120, EXTRACT.

II. The attention of all officers in the Recruiting and Provost Marshal's Department in this State, is directed to the terms of the following telegraphic order from the Provost Marshal General, and are directed to act in accordance therewith.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.

For the State at Large.
JAMES F. BUCKNER, of Christian Co.
CURTIS F. BURNAM, of Madison Co.

District Electors.
First District—LUCIEN ANDERSON.
Second District—J. M. SHACKELFORD.
Third District—J. H. LOWRY.
Fourth District—R. L. WINTERSMITH.
Fifth District—JAMES SPEED.
Sixth District—J. P. JACKSON.
Seventh District—CHARLES EGINTON.
Eighth District—M. L. RICE.
Ninth District—GEORGE M. THOMAS.

Correspondence Wanted.
We would repeat the request, some time since made, that friends in all parts of the State would write us regularly of all matters of interest occurring in their several sections,—political, general and local intelligence.

Laws of 1863-1864.
A very few copies of the Laws passed by the last session of the Legislature are for sale at the Frankfort Commonwealth office. Those who desire to obtain a copy should apply immediately.

Mr. J. D. POLLARD will accept our thanks for favors. Persons wanting Periodicals, Weeklies, Cincinnati Dailies, etc., etc., can always be supplied by POLLARD, at his Literary Depot, opposite the Commonwealth Office.

New Music.
We are indebted to the Publishers, Messrs. A. C. PETERS and Brothers, Music Publishers and Dealers, for copies of the following named pieces of Music:

WAGNER'S LOVE: *Valde Sentimentale*. By CHAS. KINKEL, Professor of Music in the Shelbyville Female College, and author of *Charming Waltz*, "Mountain Belle Schottisch," and other popular pieces.

THE BOYS WILL SOON BE HOME: A Song dedicated to the Ohio National Guard: words by Maj. JNO. HAY; Music by T. C. O'KANE.

Messrs. A. C. PETERS and Brothers, Cincinnati, are the Publishers of both the above pieces, and will promptly fill all orders for them.

Merchants, Grocers, and others are requested not to buy paper from the boys connected with this office, as they are not authorized to sell.
August 20, 1864.

How WILL IT BE SETTLED?—The Guthrie-Prentice party and the Wickliffe-Harney party, both have Electoral tickets in the field. At Chicago they amalgamated and became half-bloods under their miscegenation agreement. But how will they fix it up about their Electoral tickets? Will the Guthrie-Prentices crawl down, and give place to the Wickliffe-Harney ticket? We shall see.

Dr. E. O. Brown, surgeon in charge of the Military Prison, at Louisville, has sent a note to the Louisville Journal, correcting the statement made by Gov. Wickliffe, at the Chicago Convention, to the effect that the female prisoners were confined in damp, dark, and filthy cells. The Doctor says such is not the fact, but they are quartered in a good dwelling-house, well ventilated and dry, and are as comfortable as could be expected under the circumstances. More than this, they are cheerful and happy.

Jesse and his guerrilla band destroyed Lock No. 1, on the Kentucky river last week. It is stated that it will cost the State some \$4,000 to repair it. Let Gov. Bramlette levy that amount upon the rebels in the neighborhood.

Jesse denies that he murdered any of the colored soldiers at Ghent; that those killed fell in the fight. He is now in Henry county, and says he intends to stay there.

There are reports from the lower part of the State, that the rebel Buford is invading the western part of the State with a large force.

As WE PREDICTED.—We have stated time and again, that the game of Guthrie, Prentice & Co., in calling a State Convention of the Union party of Kentucky to send delegates to the Chicago Convention, was to transfer the Union party of this State to the embrace of the disloyal and traitorous Vallandigham Wood Democracy of the North. Their conduct at Chicago fully demonstrated that we were right. How do the "Conservatives" feel at being thus traded off in the political shambles like so many head of stock in a public square. How much per head did Belmont, Vallandigham, Wood & Co., pay Guthrie, Prentice, Chipman, & Co., for their followers in Kentucky?

Fifteen States, in 1860, gave Democratic majorities against Mr. Lincoln. Eleven of these fifteen have been in armed rebellion against the Union since they saw Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated,—a majority of them before he entered upon the duties of his office, or had performed a single act in the office to which the people had constitutionally elected him. Eleven of the leading Democratic Governors of these Democratic States, in 1861, before Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated, and had reached Washington, were leading traitors. And yet, we find men prating about "the good old days of Democratic rule!" And asserting that "the Democratic party is the only one that can save the country!" The Lord preserve the country from any more of the "Democratic" rule!

To the Union Electors and Assistant Electors.

We have been requested to invite the Union Electors and Assistant Electors for this State, together with such Union men as can meet with them, to assemble at Lexington, Kentucky, on the 8th day of September, for consultation.

It is hoped and desired that all the Electors and Assistant Electors will be present, accompanied by as many Union citizens from the different counties as can possibly make it convenient to attend.

Union papers of the State will please copy.

Crisis of the Country.

The coming three months may be said to embrace the very crisis of our country; and as the Baltimore Clipper says, "it behooves every patriot and lover of the Union, every friend of free institutions and opponent of anarchy, to be up and doing to preserve us from the dangers with which we are threatened. The danger from the rebels outside is not as great now as from the combinations which are attempted by the copperheads and secessionists with the false hearted professors of Unionism within our lines. It is not only the old hunkers of the democratic party, whose abstinence from the spoils for the past three or four years has made them ravenous to clutch again the power which yields them the 'loaves and fishes,' but the disappointed demagogues who have been retored acted with the Union party, with all the odds and ends of factions who have not had the ability to twist and turn the Administration to suit their grasping purposes, that we are to contend with in the coming election for President.

"Mr. Lincoln is too honest for these tricksters, and has shown himself too independent either of their flattery or their threats, to be turned aside from the straight forward course he has marked out for himself—hence the whole tribe of the hangers-on of party, like the followers of a camp, are ready at any moment to desert to the enemy when they can no longer make any thing by remaining with their former associates.

"All kinds of machinations will be set in motion to accomplish these purposes of the mischief makers—they are willing to accept a peace or war candidate—a slavery or anti-slavery platform—to yield up the entire loyal men of Western Virginia, of Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, and of Maryland, if by so doing they can again reach power and place, and enjoy the fat jobs and contracts which they formerly monopolized.

"The rebel press, some of them, are playing into the hands of the Copperheads, inducing the belief that their government would not object to listen to terms if they were proposed to it—and this too, in the very face of the assurance given by his head, that nothing but the independence of the 'Confederacy' being first acknowledged, would be the passport to his favor to induce him to condescend to receive the humble supplicants at his feet to beg for pardon and forgiveness, and to ask of his high Mightiness to grant them any terms he may deem proper to impose upon them!—From such degradation may the Lord of Heaven ever preserve the American nation.

"We call upon every friend of the Union, therefore, to be up and doing—there is no time to be lost—every patriot in the land must buckle on his armor for the coming fight. It is no ordinary political battle that is now to be fought—it is a battle for the life or death of a mighty nation—it is a battle for the liberty of the whole world. It is for the preservation of an asylum for the oppressed of all nations, from the tyrannical government under which they live. Everything dear to man is at stake in this contest, and the result is to determine the condition of unborn millions! We would, as we have never done before, call upon our Union friends everywhere to lay aside their lethargy, to arouse themselves to the dangers which threaten them, individually as well as nationally; for every man's interest and future welfare is wrapped up in the coming contest, and the future destiny of his country may be forever fixed by the next Presidential election."

The Chicago Fraud.

The action of the Chicago Convention is now before the American people, to be ratified or condemned by them, at the November election. Such a spectacle was never presented to any civilized people. The Convention was composed, for the most part, of rebels, copperheads, rebel sympathizers, and men who at one time professed to be Union men, but who have either failed on application for some office under Mr. Lincoln, or been dismissed from office for fraud, or disloyalty. The Convention was as much in the interest of the rebellion, as if Jeff Davis or John Morgan had been its presiding officer. Belmont, the Austrian, with his gold, Vallandigham, Cox, Wickliffe, Wood, H. Seymour, and T. H. Seymour, controlled the action of the Convention. Other men were used by them as mere cat's-paws, to cover up the real designs of the actors.

The programme was to conciliate the war Democracy by nominating McClellan, and at the same time to secure a rebel triumph by adopting a peace platform, and putting upon it Pendleton for Vice President.—A man who would, to-day, be a Brigadier-General in the rebel army, if he was right sure that he would not be ordered to assault any dangerous position.

The platform, in substance, offers to lay down the arms of the Government in the presence of the rebel armies, and submit to such humiliating terms of peace as the leaders of the rebellion may dictate. The effect of this would be, to acknowledge the independence of the rebel Government, and fix its Northern boundary at the Ohio river, unless the rebels should conclude that it would

be better to extend their limits to the Lakes. In a word, the platform declares that the Government is not to be preserved by arms,—and, if we can not induce the rebels to meet in a peaceful Convention, to assemble at Richmond, Charleston, or at such other place as they may designate, and there graciously permit the Government to exist a little longer, it must perish.

Such a platform, in substance, has been presented to the American people for their sanction, or their condemnation. The loyal people of Kentucky,—whose sons, fathers, brothers and friends, are now imperilling their lives for the preservation of their Government, in front of Richmond, Atlanta, and Mobile, as well as upon many other fields—are struck dumb by the bare announcement of a platform that proposes that our armies shall lay down their arms, and yield their Government, their honor, and their lives and property to their enemies. Ever since the telegraph announced this monstrous proposition in Kentucky, a dark pall has rested upon every true and patriotic heart in the State. Men who have always opposed the policy of Mr. Lincoln, and who had intended to support the nominee of the Chicago Convention, if he were nominated on a war platform, may be seen in small groups upon the streets, and on the corners, and in small groceries, looking vacantly into each other's faces, and anxiously inquire of each other what they intend to do; and the answer is almost universal to the effect, that they will wait awhile, before committing themselves either for Gen. McClellan or Mr. Lincoln. A few avowed rebels alone are active for the nominees of the Chicago Convention in this community; and we learn that the same feeling prevails among loyal men throughout the State.

Of the loyal people of Kentucky opposed to Mr. LINCOLN, no doubt a large majority would have supported either FILLMORE, or McCLELLAN, on a strong war platform; but with a peace platform,—a shameful, degrading, inglorious peace platform, and with the man on it for Vice President, who has been the tool of VALLANDIGHAM for years, and who, only a few months ago, proposed to lead one hundred thousand men to escort VALLANDIGHAM from Canada, in defiance of the Government,—Kentucky is lost to them, and secured to Mr. LINCOLN. The friends of the Government ought to be gratified that so weak a ticket has been presented by their enemies. We hazard nothing in saying, that, in our judgment, Mr. LINCOLN will carry every State in the Union, including Kentucky.

A MISAPREHENSION.—We were mistaken in saying Col. G. W. Monroe was no longer Post Commander at this place, and had been succeeded by Col. P. B. Hawkins. Colonel Monroe is still the Federal Post Commander; Colonel Hawkins has been appointed to the command of the Regiment of Capital Guards stationed at this place.

CHICAGO PLATFORM AND NOMINEES.—The platform of the Chicago Convention means anything or nothing, just as its friends chose to construe it. Mr. Long was right: there is no positiveness or definite principle in it. The nominees are equally characteristic. McClellan is a quasi-war man; Pendleton is unconditionally for peace on any terms. Under their well known principle,—"the cohesive power of public plunder,"—the Democratic party has endeavored to please all. There is an old Spanish proverb,—"Between two stools a man falls to the ground,"—which we believe will be fully exemplified in the defeat of the Chicago nominees.

Chicago Conservative Convention.

The Guthrie-Prentice body held their assemblage on Saturday, August 27. We have not seen a full report of the proceedings. The following resolutions were adopted.

Whereas, The Administration, in disregard of the Constitution, has proclaimed its adhesion to a line of policy alike destructive to the liberties of the people, the integrity of States, and the rights reserved to them, and calculated not only to impel the sections North and South to interminable war, but to bring financial ruin upon all, and has proved its want of disposition and utter inability to administer the government in the spirit of its founders; and

Whereas, it is incumbent upon all National Administrations and delegates and political bodies to respect the wishes of the people and defend their rights; and

Whereas, We have this day assembled in National Convention, for deliberation and such action as will most tend to unite the conservative elements in opposition to the reelection of Mr. Lincoln and the continuance of his policy; and

Whereas, The people of the whole country have an undying attachment to the old Union, and a joint interest in Bunker Hill and Mt. Vernon, which they will never surrender; therefore,

Resolved, That we will maintain the Union and Constitution.

Resolved, That the only peaceful solution of the existing evils lies through the untrammelled exercise of our elective rights at the coming Convention,—the displacement of the present Administration and its policy, and the guarantee to all the people of the States of their constitutional rights, by the election of a President upon whose integrity, patriotism, and ability, the country can safely rely.

Resolved, That the declaration of Southern leaders, and the recent announcement of Mr. Lincoln, of the only condition upon which they will respectively listen to terms of peace, are alike impracticable and derogatory to the intelligence of the American people, and that in opposition thereto we are in favor of the earliest peace attainable on the basis of the Constitution and the Union.

Resolved, That we concur in the action of the Union National Convention, held in Independence Hall, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 23d day of December, 1863, and reiterating the nomination by the people of Gen. George B. McClellan, and respectfully recommend to the consideration of the National Democratic Convention his name and that

of Ex-Governor W. B. Campbell, of Tenn., as the most suitable persons for President and Vice-President now before the people, believing that their triumph and election, in case of their nomination by that body, will pledge the cordial and united support of the conservative men of the country to their State electoral tickets.

Resolved, That the services of our soldiers in the field, and the sufferings of those languishing in prison, can only be compensated for by the sympathy of our people and the successful and early termination of their actual efforts in an honorable peace, and the reunion of our confederacy, without a star blotted or a stripe erased from our national ensign.

A motion to strike out the name of Mr. Campbell and insert that of Mr. Guthrie, the candidate for Vice President, elicited a speech from Mr. Guthrie, in which he said Kentucky wanted nothing.

Make a note of It!

The telegraphic reporter says the following despatch, passed through Portland, Maine, on the 1st September:

St. Catharines, Canada West, Sept. 1.—B. War, Halifax: Platform and Presidential nominee unsatisfactory. Vice-President and speeches very satisfactory. Tell Fillmore not to oppose.
G. N. SANDERS.

ARSENICAL ORNAMENTS.—A few days ago a little girl had a bunch of artificial grapes given to her. After amusing herself with the toy, she gave it to a playmate of her own age, who presently picked a grape off the bunch, and sucked it. The next day she was a corpse. An eminent physician who analyzed the playing thing deposited that ten of the grapes yielded three grains of arsenic of copper—deadly poison—and that each vine leaf on the bunch contained enough to kill a child. Another child's cupboard, in which its toys were kept, was lined with green paper. The poor little thing sickened and died, obviously from the effects of poison mysteriously imbibed. Dr. Letherby analyzed the paper-hanging of the cupboard, and found that a piece of it only six inches square contained nearly thirteen grains of the deadly compound, enough to kill two grown-up persons.—London Inquirer.

Conventions with the Peace Leaders.

Mr. O. P. Rooks, of Syracuse, N. Y., communicates to the Journal of that city the result of conversations with the peace leaders assembled in the recent convention, at that place. He says he heard the following words addressed by a prominent public speaker to a trusty circle of followers:

I tell you, gentlemen, Jefferson Davis is fighting the battles of the liberties of our country, and he must and shall succeed. I told Gov. Seymour this morning, and he said, "Mr. —, I am aware of it; but what can I do? I am powerless. The majority of the people are against me, and the Administration have the whole of the army to back them." Gentlemen, we have got to stop this war. It must be stopped. And, if Old Abe should finally be elected, we have got to raise a counter-revolution, and overthrow the whole cursed abolition horde.

Started by these sentiments, he proceeded to question certain of the more prominent followers of VALLANDIGHAM:

First, I asked in a straightforward way, of Senator Lawrence, "Are you willing to grant the South its independence, provided that, in the proposed National Convention, its commissioners demand independence as their ultimatum, after all honorable terms of peace, based upon the reconstruction of the whole Union, have failed?" "Yes, most certainly," was the reply. "This war must be stopped. The Federal Government has no power to coerce a sovereign State into a union contrary to its will. A State has a right to secede, provided its Constitutional rights are violated."

He put the same question to more than a dozen members of the Peace Convention and received invariably the same answer. He continues:

My reply to each of these gentlemen was, "Why did you not submit this question, which involves the very vital point in the contest, fairly and squarely to-day in your speeches, to the Convention, and thus test its wishes?" You declared in all your speeches that you were in favor of peace and Union, while you are willing to accept peace and disunion." To this I received but one honest answer. A delegate from Buffalo, whose name I did not learn, said: "It would not be politic."

Mr. Rooks says he submits these statements without comment, being willing to testify before any court to their correctness and hoping that unconditional peace men will stop to think before they are willing to blindly adopt such extreme and ruinous opinions as these.

\$1,000 REWARD.—The above reward will be given to any person who can furnish a prescription for coughs, colds, whooping-cough, asthma, and consumption, which is equal to Dr. Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam. This balsam will cure the above complaints, also spitting of blood and night sweats. One bottle is sufficient for any one to try. The worst cases of chronic cough, asthma, whooping-cough and primary cases of consumption are cured by Dr. Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam. It can be had at any Druggist.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 3th day of Sept., 1864, which, if not called for in one month, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C.

Allen, Claborn
Bark, R. A.
Butler, Miss Kate
Bohannon, F. M.
Ballow, Thos.
Green, Heelen
Chamberlain, Wm.
Flint, Mr.
Gallion, Miss M. E.
Horrer, Mrs. Catharine Seig.
Harrod, Mrs. Margaret Wyatte, Sallie
Kennedy, J. B.
Kackley, Miss Mary
Leon, T. A.
Linn, Josiah
McDonald, Geo.
Morris, Miss Mary
Newcomb, B. T.
Phillips, Rodolphus
Reed, Miss Bettie
Sullivan, Miss J.
Scott, Thos.
Bentley
Harrod, Mrs. Margaret Wyatte, Sallie
Kennedy, J. B.
Kackley, Miss Mary
Walters, Miss Mary

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "advertised" and give date of list. Office open from 7 1/2 o'clock, A. M., until 6 P. M.
W. A. GAINES, P. M.
Sept. 5, 1864.—t-366.

DIED.

Wednesday, August 31, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the residence of his son-in-law, Judge Peters, in Mount Sterling, Kentucky, Hon. KENNETH F. ARROW, aged about 75 years. He deceased was one of the early pioneers of Kentucky; was for many years on the Circuit Court Bench, and was an able jurist. He married a sister of the late Judge French. He was conscious up to the last moment, and died as he had lived, with the Christian's bright hope.

LOUISVILLE MARKET.

SEPT. 2, 1864.
Gold on the rise to-day. We quote as follows:

Buying. Selling.
Gold 254@... 258@260
Silver @... @...
Demand notes @... @...

POTATOES.—Market quiet; sales at \$3 30@3 50. BUTTER AND EGGS.—Butter is in demand and saleable at 40@45c. Prices very unsettled. Eggs are selling at 20 to 23c per dozen.

DAIRY FRUIT.—Apples selling at @10 1/2c; and peaches at 17@17c.

GRAIN.—Market firm. Wheat at \$1 80@1 85 for red, and \$1 90@1 95 for white. Corn in demand; saleable at 1 25@1 30 for ear and shelled. Oats we quote at 80@90c, barley \$1 35@1 40, and rye \$1 20.

GROCERIES.—Coffee held at 55@52c. Sugar unchanged; N. Orleans 24c to 26c, Cuba 23@25c refined, crushed, granulated, and powdered, 32@33c. New Orleans molasses \$1 20. Sirups \$1 10@1 25. Pepper 45@46c spice from 23@40c. Rice 12@13c. Teas, Gunpowder \$1 40@1 50. Oolong 80@1 50.

HAY.—Unchanged. We quote at \$20@22 per ton; retailing from store at \$25.

STRAW.—In good demand. Clover, Millet, and Hungarian grass higher. We quote as follows:

Clover bushel (60 lbs.) at \$10 00@18 00
Timothy " (45 lbs.) 6 50@8 75
Bluegrass, st'pd " (14 lbs.) 1 25
Bluegrass of N. " (14 lbs.) 1 75@...
Bluegrass extra " (14 lbs.) 3 00
Red-top or h'dgr " (14 lbs.) 1 50
Millet " (50 lbs.) 3 50@3 75
Buckwheat " (48 lbs.) 2 50@...
Sainfoin (May) " (40 lbs.) 8 50
Beans " (60 lbs.) 3 50@4 00
Chinese sug. ca. " (38 lbs.) 4 00
Hungarian grass " (48 lbs.) 2 50@3 50
Flax " (56 lbs.) 2 75@...
Orchard grass. " (14 lbs.) 1 35@1 50
Oat-seeds " (28 lbs.) 8 00
Hemp " (44 lbs.) 3 25@...

Tobacco.—The market has been active and firm during the week. The sales on the 2d amounted to 246 hoghead, at prices ranging from \$9 65 to \$86 per 100 pounds.

NOTICE.

HEAD-QUARTERS ACTING ASSISTANT PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL FOR KY, Louisville, Ky., Aug. 31, '64.

THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL DIRECTS that volunteering may be continued after the 5TH OF SEPTEMBER and be credited on the quotas of the coming draft to the last practicable moment before the drafted men are accredited and sent to rendezvous.

W. H. SIDELL, Maj. 15th U. S. Inf. A. A. P. M. O. Sept. 5, 1864.—ts10th.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Shelby county, Kentucky, on the 1st day of September, 1864, as runaways: one woman, black colored, named EMMA, aged about 30 years; also FRANCIS, aged about 24 years, and black complexion. They are supposed to belong to Allen Butler, of Crittenden county, Ky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, pay charges, or they will be dealt with as the law requires.

HENRY BURNETT, J. S. C. September 5, 1864.—wtwlm.

"To Whom It May Concern."

ALL persons having property of any kind, within the walls of the Kentucky Penitentiary, unless said property is there for repairs, or for special reasons is in charge of the keeper, are hereby notified to remove the same within thirty days from this date, or the keeper will be directed to place it outside the walls at the owners risk. The object of this notice, is to have the prison yard cleared of every thing not essential to the business of the Institution.

J. M. MILLS, Inspectors.
JAS. H. GARRARD, Ky.
JOHN S. HAYS, Penitentiary.

August 31st, 1864.—ltw3tw.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY, } SS.

United States of America } D. No. 189.

Hugh Leonard.

Whereas, an information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1864, by J. T. E. Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, alleging in substance that said Hugh Leonard since the 17th day of July, 1862, has done the acts and committed the offenses, announced by the 4th and 5th sections of the act of Congress, approved 17th July, 1862, entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes." And that said Hugh Leonard, at the time he did said acts and committed said offenses, owned the property following, viz: 55 barrels of whisky and five hundred dollars in money in the hands of Lawrence Tobin, and do delivered by said Tobin to the marshal.

That the same are by reason of the premises forfeited to said United States, and being so forfeited the same have been seized and are now in the custody of the marshal of said District.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the motion under the seal of said court to be directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the City of Louisville, in and for said district, on the 3d day of its next October term, the 3d day of October, A. D. 1864, then and there to interpose their claim, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D. J. T. E. Esq. Attorney.
August 31, 1864.—wtw.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

WHEREAS, It has been made known to me that HARRISON BARNES, who stands indicted in the Pendleton Circuit Court, for the murder of Joseph Bishop, did make his escape from Pendleton county jail on the 25th of June, 1864, and is now a fugitive from justice and going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of said HARRISON BARNES, and his delivery to the jailer of Pendleton county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 12th day of August, A. D. 1864, and in the 73d year of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.
By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
Aug. 19, 1864.—wtwlm.

LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL, at public sale, on TUESDAY, the 13TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1864, if not sold at private sale before that time, A FARM in Scott county, containing SIXTY-EIGHT AND A HALF ACRES—all in cultivation. This tract adjoins the farms of Mrs. Champ and Dr. Blackburn, and is one mile from the Frankfort and Georgetown turnpike road. The improvements consist of a good new FRAME HOUSE, with four rooms and hall, well finished, out buildings; good and never-failing stock and spring water.

Also, a tract of FORTY ACRES OF WOOD LAND—all fenced—and one mile from the first named tract, with a good road leading to it.

Persons wishing to see the land will call on John W. Carter, on the premises, who will show the same, or on the subscriber residing one mile from Frankfort. Terms made known on the day of sale.

August 18, 1864.—wtwlm.—358.

Lexington Observer & Reporter and Paris Citizen publish to amount of \$2 00 and charge this office.

High School for Boys and Girls.

THE MISSES SMITH will re-open their school in South Frankfort, Sept. 7th, 1864. To which they propose adding a Primary Department, including boys and girls.
August 16, 1864.—tw&wlm.—358.

THE ELEVENTH SESSION!

OF Mrs. HALLIE E. TODD'S School for Children will commence on

Monday, September 5, 1864, and continue twenty weeks, at \$10 the session. No extras.

No deduction made for absence except in case of sickness.
July 29, 1864.

High School for Young Ladies,

FRANKFORT, KY.

THE TWENTY-FIRST SESSION of this School will commence on the

FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER. All the branches of useful and elegant learning are embraced in the Course of Instruction. Terms, per session of twenty weeks, \$26 00 JNO. R. HENDRICK.

August 8, 1864.—354—twlm.

Literary and Classical School.

THE undersigned, having permanently located in Frankfort,

